CHELACHELES STRABISMUS, A NEW GENUS AND SPECIES OF MITE FROM PORTUGAL

(ACARINA, CHEYLETIDAE)

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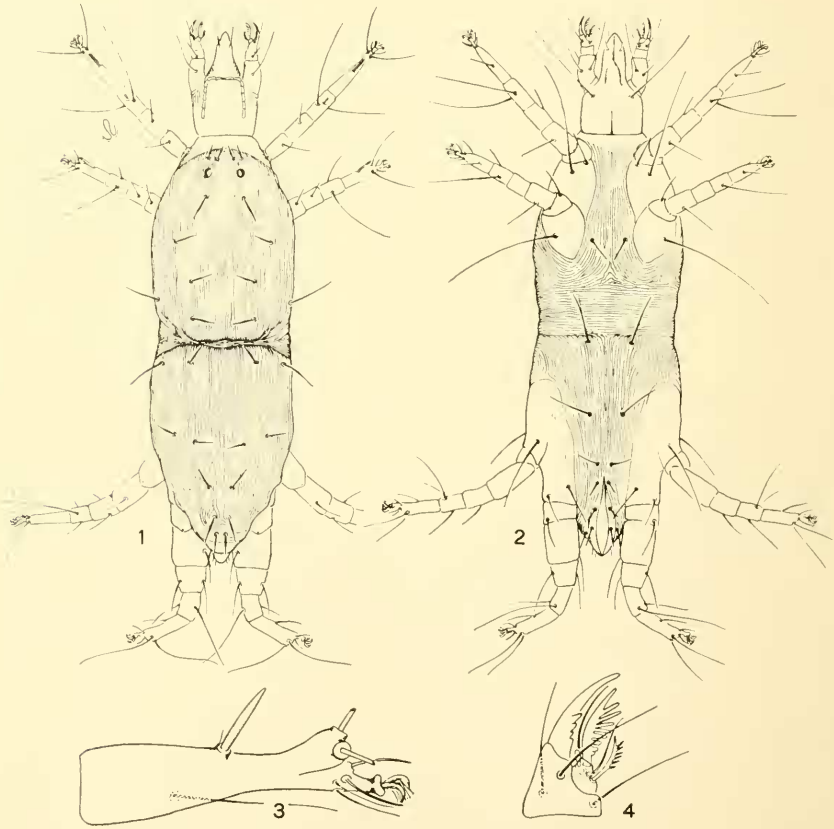
A small series of predaceous mites obtained from a flour mill in Portugal were sent to me by J. C. da Fonseca of the Brigada de Estudos de Defesa Fitossanitária dos Produtos Ultramarinos. On the basis of present generic standards (Baker 1949), these simple elongate cheyletids form a new genus, distinguished from all others by the complete absence of dorsal shields, by having truncated hysterosoma and a normal complement of palpal thumb setae.



Chelacheles strabismus, new genus and species. Fig. 1, dorsum of female. Fig. 2, venter. Fig. 3, tarsus I. Fig. 4, palpal thumb and claw complex.

Chelacheles, new genus

The palpi are normal; the thumb possesses two comblike, two sicklelike, and one short clublike seta. The body is completely covered dorsally and ventrally by fine striae, and is without a differentiated shield or plate; there are 14 pairs of dorsal setae, including the humerals. Legs I-II and III-IV are widely separated; tarsal claws and a padlike empodium with tenent hairs are present on all legs. Only females are known.

Type of genus: *Chelacheles strabismus*, new species.

Chelacheles strabismus, new species

The gnathosoma is normal, although somewhat elongate, with longitudinal striae; the peritremes are simple, inverted U-shaped, with seven pairs of segments; the palpal femur is longer than wide; all segments have simple setae; the palpal claw has three basal teeth; the palpal thumb has two comblike, two sicklelike, and one short clublike, setae—the comblike setae are distinctive in having strong teeth which are fingerlike on the larger. The body is completely covered with fine striae; there are 14 pairs of dorsal and humeral setae, the dorsal setae being short, lanceolate, serrate; a single pair of closely set eyes is present; the propodosoma and hysterosoma are separated by a deep suture; the hysterosoma does not extend beyond femora IV. The legs are normal in that they possess claws and empodia; they are distinctive in having coxae I-II and III-IV widely separated, with the fourth pair pointing directly to the rear; coxae I-II and III-IV are united to form a characteristic pattern. Length, including rostrum, 427 μ; width 115 μ.

Holotype, U. S. National Museum No. 2462, collected in flour mill, Lisbon, Portugal, in 1952 by J. C. da Fonseca. Eighteen paratypes have the same data.

Reference

Baker, E. W. 1949. A review of the mites of the family Cheyletidae in the United States National Museum. Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. 99 (3238):267-320.

A NEW KETHOPS FROM NEW MEXICO, WITH A KEY TO ITS CONGENERS

(Chilopoda, Scolopendromorpha, Cryptopidae)

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Among the Scolopocryptopinae the members of *Kethops* superficially seem the least likely of constituents. Their diminutive size and pale color, their suturation, their lack of prehensorial plates and denticles, and their remarkable rear legs, which are almost identical with the type found in the Cryptopinae, all suggest a very close affinity with, if not proper inclusion within, this latter subfamily despite the discrepancy in pedal segments between the two groups.

However, an examination of the maxillae of *cuterpe*, the new species, shows them to be essentially identical with their counterparts in